

## THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,  
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., May 5, 1886.

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### THE COSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

### FARMERS ORGANIZING.

Send to the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Winston, N. C., and get a form of Constitution and By-Laws for organizing Farmers Clubs. Mailed to you free of charge. Every neighborhood should have a well organized Farmers' Club.

State exchanges please copy the above and we will most gladly reciprocate the favor.

### A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.

To every one who will send us a subscriber for a year, within the next 90 days, accompanied by two dollars, we will mail post paid a copy of "Passion Flower and other Poems," by Theo. H. Hill, of Raleigh, N. C. It is a book that should be in the library of every family in the State.

—A bill has passed the United States Senate appropriating \$300,000 for an extension of the White House.

—Senator Vance will please accept our thanks for the April report of the Department of Agriculture on winter wheat, stock, &c.

—Henry Blount, the gifted editor of the *Wilson Mirror*, pays an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the memory of Father Ryan, the Poet Priest.

—Brigham Young, who for many years governed the Mormons with unquestioned sway, is said to have left about a million dollars to his numerous wives and progeny at his death, which has been mostly squandered.

—The President has appointed Col. A. B. Andrews, president of the Western North Carolina Railroad, as one of the commission to examine and report upon the forty miles completed on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—There will be about 200 cattle on exhibition at the Raleigh cattle show which begins on the 6th inst. Among them are 115 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 10 Holsteins, 6 Devons, 1 Ayrshire, 1 Alderney, and 46 grades.

—White Oak, Craven county, boasts the champion biscuit-eater. Since the first of January he has eaten 2,520 biscuits, 21 a day, or seven at each meal. If he ran a bake-shop he would eat himself into bankruptcy.

—If the legislators of the country, the statesmen so called, gave one-half the attention to the agricultural interests of the country that they do to other pampered industries, how much more prosperous might be the farmers of the land whose brain and muscle feeds all and produces the great bulk of the wealth of the country. The plow has not the representation in our legislative bodies, State and national, that it is entitled to, and never will have until farmers demand it and insist upon the demand.

—Our sister city, Salem, has the reputation of being the banner temperance town of the United States, for within a hundred years no liquor shop has been allowed in that town.

—We are informed that Mr. J. B. Bradford, of Tulin, N. C., drew off his carp pond last fall and found that he had 700 carp which averaged four pounds each. It is claimed by fish culturists that each one-fourth acre of surface water will produce five hundred pounds of this fish per annum.

—Wheat and oats in Cabarrus, owing to the severity of the winter, are rather inferior. The farmers in that county, it is thought, are not buying as largely of fertilizers this season. The low prices of cotton will increase the size of the cornfields and create a deeper interest in the cultivation of the grasses.

—J. B. & S. Harris, of Poplar Tent, are gradually seeding their large farm to grass. They have a herd of thirty Jerseys—some of them imported—and some fine blooded horses and sheep. The great foundation-crop of agriculture, wealth and prosperity in all countries, is grass.

—We are indebted to Mr. George Allen, of New Berne, for a copy of his work entitled, "Forty Lessons in Book Keeping." This is the second edition, the first having been exhausted. Mr. Allen informs us that this book has been introduced in a number of the leading educational institutions from Maine to Texas, and is everywhere received with the highest favor. The book is sent to teachers and schools, for \$1.00 a copy, prepaid.

—Luther Benson, the temperance lecturer, is creating a sensation in Texas by his captivating oratory. He is very eloquent, and paints like a master the horrors of drunkenness. And yet the poor fellow can no more resist a glass of whiskey when put near him than he could the fire if thrown into it. He frequently follows a temperance revival with a spree that brings him to the gutter before it ends.

—The latest improvement in telegraphy is an instrument something like a type-writer, which not only sends messages, but sends them in printed characters, taking at the same time as many copies of the dispatch sent or received as may be desired. The printed message which is sent is also printed at the point of receiving, and the work is all done in less time than is now required by the Morse system. A trial of the machine was made at Philadelphia a few days ago on a wire 120 miles long with success.

—The corner stone of the Confederate Monument at Montgomery, Ala., was laid last Thursday. Thousands of people were present, who came for the double purpose of participating in the ceremonies and hearing the address of President Jefferson Davis, who, through all these years of trial and proscription, has maintained that dignified, exalted manhood which has won the admiration of the world and commanded the respect of his worst enemies.

—The Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives have reported a substitute for the Blair educational bill, which provides for the distribution of \$75,000,000 among the States for educational purpose, not more than \$7,500,000 to be expended any year, the money to be derived from the sale of public lands and to be distributed according to the number of children of scholastic age in the States, each State to have exclusive control of the disbursement of its share. It is understood that this bill is so shaped as to overcome the objections made to the original Blair bill on the ground of unconstitutionality.

### POPULAR TENT FAIR.

This fair was organized ten years ago, and has been so ably managed and conducted that it has been uniformly a success, both as to exhibits and finances. It has been noted particularly for displays of fine cattle and horses, and it is confidently believed that the exhibits in all departments at the next fair, August 11th and 12th, will exceed anything that has ever been accomplished. We learn that a most liberal premium list will soon be issued. The officers say that they have a surplus in the treasury.

### WORTH TRYING.

We are told by an intelligent farmer who has tried it with good results, that at the time of planting corn, a few chinaberries dropped in the hill with the corn will prevent the ravages of the "bud" worm and the "cut" worm.

### A STATE ORGANIZATION.

The work of organizing Farmers' Clubs is progressing in the State, but the work is not yet fairly begun. Wherever the subject is broached and the reasons presented in favor of such organization the result is a Club with a fair membership to start with. The organization, however, should not stop at township Clubs. There should be both township, county and a State organization. The county Club should be composed of delegates chosen by the township Club, and the State Convention chosen by the County Club, thus keeping up the connection and the representation throughout. The township Clubs should meet as often as practicable, the County Clubs once a month, and the State Convention once a year. Thus the farmers of different portions of the county would come frequently together for conference, and the farmers of the State come together through their representatives, once a year for the consideration and discussion of such matters as interest the farmers of the State generally. Thus they could act, in any matters in which they had an interest, as one body, and act intelligently and with effect.

There are many matters that interest the farmers of the State at large upon which they should be heard, and if heard their voice might be obeyed; but without organization they have no method of speaking authoritatively, and consequently their sentiments as a mass are not fully and forcibly made known. This is doubtless one of the reasons why the interests of the farmer as a general thing receive so little attention in legislative bodies, and why their interests which are paramount to all others, are subordinate to all others. With proper organization to make known and insist upon their demands, they will be in a position to command that attention which they never have and never will command without such organization.

Such organization is not and need not be political in its scope, but as a representative body will be authorized to speak for the farmers, and let public men who aspire to make laws and direct affairs of State know what the farmers of the State need, expect and demand.

The system is simple. There is no machinery about. The township Club simply selects one or more of its members to represent it in the county Club; the county Club selects from its members one or more members to represent it in the State Convention, and this Convention selects its own officers, time and place of meeting, publishes its proceedings and thus reports back to the county and township Clubs. This is the plan, so simple that any one can understand it. Let the work go on until the system is complete and the farmers of the State have a perfect organization to look after their interests and speak for them.

### SENSIBLE TALK.

We clip the following from the *Danbury Reporter* of last week:

"We learn that a lawyer in this place has \$4,000 in mortgage notes to collect for a firm in Winston. These notes were given, and mortgages made mostly for small amounts, but in some cases, our people cannot pay and must sacrifice their property. Tobacco, at one, two, three and four dollars, does not pay off mortgages fast, even if the amount is small."

Whereupon the editor comments as follows:

"We cannot tell how many parties in, or out of the county hold mortgages against our people, but we do know that there are a great many, and we further know that tobacco, fertilizer, and mortgages are ruining the people and impoverishing Stokes, and if kept up will bankrupt the county. We don't pretend to say what effect it is having in other counties, but do know as to Stokes. You can see for yourself if you will just look back a few years when we had corn in the greatest abundance, plenty of wheat, flour, rye, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, &c., and then we had plenty of money, and the county was comparatively free from debts. How is it to-day? What have we got? In the face of the best crop that we have had in at least ten years if divided out we might have corn enough, but that is all. We have neither wheat, flour or bacon. Many could not get rye or oats to sow, peas, beans, hay and fodder are not to be had for love or money. Nor is this all; there is no money in the county to send off for the supplies needed. Nor is this the only evil of the one crop system; tobacco fertilizers, and mortgages, have brought the county in debt from one end of it to the other."

He then forcibly urges the people to abandon the insane policy of de-

pending upon tobacco to the exclusion of grain, meat, &c., which course has already brought many of the farmers of Stokes county to the verge of bankruptcy.

We take it for granted that he draws a true picture of the state of affairs among the people of whom he writes, but whether it be literally true or not, it is only a question of time when the great bulk of those who raise tobacco to the neglect of home supplies will be in the hands of the sheriff and their property go under the hammer to satisfy claims which they cannot meet.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, it was decided to establish an industrial school, and Raleigh having offered more inducement than any other city the probabilities are that it will be located there. A committee was appointed to select a location and report to the meeting of the Board in July. There were but two other towns in the State that made any effort to secure it, Charlotte and Durham we think; but neither offered as much Raleigh. One industrial school for a beginning may do but it is not enough. Every leading school in the State should have an industrial school as a part of its system, where young men desiring to pursue mechanical callings could be trained to them while pursuing their other studies. When the State aids by money or otherwise this should be insisted upon. There should be such an institution as well as an agricultural college in fact—not only in name—at the State University, where the sons of mechanics, and the sons of farmers, might be taught what they desire to learn and what will be of real use to them in hewing their way through life. All the young men who go to school cannot be lawyers, nor doctors nor ministers of the gospel if they wished to, and all ought to be educated to fit them for the calling which they may select.

### A SUGGESTION FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

We reproduce the following, which expresses our sentiments, from the *Wilmington Star*, with the remark that while it applies to cotton planters it applies with equal force to tobacco planters:

We have often wondered why the farmers of the South did not organize for their own protection. Every other class pull together. There are labor associations, trades associations, and so on. Why do not the farmers concentrate their power? They could control the politics of the country if they would pull together. But it is not so much politically that there is need of combination as economically. They are taxed heavily by the Federal Government. The amount of taxes they pay indirectly, but still pay all the same, is staggering. Then they do not consult their own interests in diversifying crops—in limiting the area of cotton production. By raising too much of this great staple they cut their own financial throats and make its production a burden instead of a source of profit, as it might be. The pressing necessity of organizing is being urged farther south of us. Too much cotton is the cry, and still the work of folly continues. But it is too late for 1886, but not too late for the following year. A writer in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* urges the farmers to meet and organize with reference to another cotton crop. But this will not avail anything, and because the farmers will not meet, and if they did, because so many of them would not regard the limitations adopted. We say this because the experiment was tried in Georgia about 1872, and it did not amount to much. While some were faithful to pledges others planted more than ever.

There is no doubt that the planters would be masters of the situation if they would combine, organize thoroughly, and abide as honest men by the agreement. The writer in the *New Orleans paper* favors the formation of a central council in each county of every State where cotton is grown, which shall decide just how much land the planters shall put in the great Southern staple. The movement must be general. All the cotton planters must unite. The best farmers and wisest men in each county must compose the council. A constitution and by-laws must be adopted and enforced. No farmer is to plant more than one-third his previous crop. If he planted 100 acres he must not now plant more than 33 1/3 acres. The writer says that this will be the only remedy against future overproduction and loss, and he contends that if his ends are carried out the planters will entirely control the cotton market of the world.

He is no doubt correct. The *Star* has again and again insisted that by curtailing the crop one-third in three years cotton would sell from 15 to 20 cents a pound. If the reduction was two-thirds, before four years every pound of American cotton would fetch 25 cents. But

the old expensive plan will be continued to the impoverishment and slavery of the cotton planters.

### WHO HAS TRIED IT?

A farmer says that if Irish potatoes are heavily manured with cotton seed alone, there will be most luxuriant growth of vine, but no potatoes. Who has tested cotton meal as a fertilizer for potatoes?

### HE WILL DO.

The name of Capt. S. B. Alexander is coming to the front in connection with the Congressional nomination from the 6th district. While THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER does not purpose to enter into the political arena, it takes occasion to say that if the choice fall upon S. B. Alexander the district will have a representative of whom it may be proud, and we say this without reflecting directly or indirectly upon the present representative or any of the gentlemen whose names may be mentioned. Capt. Alexander is not only a representative farmer, but a man of brains and wide information, of fine practical sense and business methods, and one who has served his State and county several terms in the Legislature with signal ability.

—In the local option elections in Richmond, Manchester and Lynchburg, Va., on the 26th ult., the contest was decided against the local optionists by large majorities.

### GUILFORD COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Guilford County Horticultural Society met in Greensboro last Saturday and after adopting a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization the following officers were chosen for 1886:

President—A. M. Smith.  
Vice President—H. A. Garvis,  
Treasurer—Henry Rust.  
Secretary—W. H. McCormick, Sr.  
Executive Committee—J. S. Bagesdale,  
J. Van Lindley, W. W. Patterson.  
The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, as shippers, will confine our shipments under the advice of the executive committee, unless special reasons exist to the contrary.

Resolved, That our association hold in Greensboro in the month of May, 1886, a fair for the exhibition of small fruits, to be held under the auspices of the executive committee.

Resolved, That the executive committee exert themselves to secure the best rates of freight, adopt a style of crate for general use, and recommend to the members of the association the proper commission merchants in the different markets to whom to ship.

Mr. J. Van Lindley spoke of the fact that this region was famous for its fine cherries, and stated that none of the trees now in bearing were planted for the purpose of profit, but for the use of those who planted them. That the cherry region was confined to but a small part of North Carolina, and that the belt in which they grew most perfect was confined to a radius of not more than 25 miles in extent, of which Greensboro appeared to be the centre.

A letter was read from Mr. G. W. Judd, of New York, recommending stout-built, neat-made crates to ship peaches in in preference to patent crates. Mr. J. Van Lindley was selected as a proper person to select or prepare a paper on horticulture to be read at the next meeting of this association.

### GOVERNOR MARTIN.

Yesterday there was placed in the Governor's office a photograph of Gov. Alexander Martin, sent from Winston. It represents a fine looking venerable gentleman, with powdered hair and queue, blue and buff coat, epaulets and lace-frilled shirt front. On the back of the photograph is written the following: "Alexander Martin, LL. D., of Danbury, Rockingham county; became Governor of North Carolina in the year 1781, by virtue of his office as Speaker of the State Senate, after the capture of Gov. Burke by the tory Fannen (Fanning?); was elected Governor in 1782 and again in 1789, being three times Governor; elected U. S. Senator in 1793 and served until 1799 in Congress at Philadelphia; died at 'Danbury,' in Rockingham county, 1807."—*Raleigh News Observer*.

### LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The U. S. House has 325 member; the French Lower House has 523; British House of Commons 658; Prussian Lower House 434; Italian Lower House 508. Hungary has 746. All of the Upper Chambers in all Kingdoms have far more members than the U. S. Senate.—*Wilmington Star*.